the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). The second tier provides for quality monitoring by the State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are deployed to ensure that quality issues are properly being attended to at the first tier. The third tier of this arrangement consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspections by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs). Under third tier of quality monitoring, 215 completed works of Phase I and II being executed by the State Government were inspected by NQMs upto August, 2007, out of which 129 (60%) were found unsatisfactory. Further, for the works of Phase III onwards being executed by the central agencies, out of 31 completed works inspected by NQMs upto August, 2007, 5 (16%) were found unsatisfactory, 51 complaints of irregularities in the implementation of PMGSY projects in Bihar have been reported upto September 2007. All these complaints have been acted upon.

In addition, measures like Standard bidding document, display of Citizen's information board etc. have been put in place for ensuring quality and transparency in execution of PMGSY projects. For ensuring transparency in Programme implementation, a Web-based on-line monitoring system (web address -www.omms.nic.in and www.pmgsyonline.nic.in) has been developed to facilitate timely monitoring of works under PMGSY. Monitoring modules include Connectivity Status, Procurement Status, Physical and Financial progress, Account and Quality monitoring etc. The entire database has been placed in the Citizen's domain. State Governments have also been advised to arrange joint inspection of ongoing as well as completed works under PMGSY by Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

MSP for Mulberry cocoons

*189. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:
(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested his Ministry to introduce Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Mulberry cocoons and fix Rs. 100 per kg. for multivoltine cocoons and Rs. 150 per kg. for bivoltine cocoons, as country's sericulture sector has suffered heavily due to large scale dumping of Chinese silk;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) by when MSP for different varieties of cocoons is likely to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh *vide* letter dated 13-07-2007 requested the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Govt. of India, New Delhi regarding introduction of Minimum Support Price for the mulberry cocoons. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Govt. of India to fix Rs. 100/- per kg for Multivoltine cocoons and 150 per kg for Bivoltine cocoons

(b) and (c) The proposal is being examined. The Government has asked Central Silk Board to obtain the views of other States and suggest a comprehensive and workable scheme along with the mechanism for its implementation.

Comparative position of India in terms of FDI

†*190. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of requisite infrastructure facilities in the country, China is getting priority treatment over India in terms of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) whether it is a fact that according to World Investment Prospects 2007-09, issued by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the present position of FDI in India is not shown to be satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the latest comparative position of India in terms of FDI against important developed and developing countries, including China, USA, Russia, U.K., Germany, Australia, Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Brazil, Poland and Vietnam, during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) the World Investment Report 2007 published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has reported the findings of the World Investment Prospects Survey according to which China and India are the two top attractive destinations for investment. It has also reported that South, South-East and East Asia will become more attractive to efficiency-seeking FDI as countries such as China, India, Indonesia and Vietnam plan to significantly improve their infrastructure.

(b) UNCTAD's World Investment Prospects Survey 2007-09 has shown India as the second most attractive investment destination, next to China.

(c) Country-wise FDI inflows are published by the UNCTAD in the World Investment Report. Information on FDI inflows into various countries of the world since 1970 is in the public domain and can be accessed at *www.unctad.org/sections/dite dir/docs/wir2007 inflows en.xls.*

The comparative FDI inflows into India, China, USA, Russia, U.K., Germany, Australia, Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Brazil, Poland and Vietnam for the last 3 years as reported in UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2007 is as follows:

(Amount in US$ million)

Country	2004	2005	2006
India	5,771	6,676	16,881
China	60,630	72,406	69,468
USA	135,826	101,025	175,394
Russia	15,444	12,766	28,732
UK	55,963	193,693	139,543
Germany	-9,195	35,867	42,870
Australia	36,007	-35,160	24,022
Japan	7,816	2,775	-6,506
Indonesia	1,896	8,337	5,556
Pakistan	1,118	2,201	4,273
Brazil	18,146	15,066	18,782
Poland	12,890	9,602	13,922
Vietnam	1,610	2,021	2,315